

Hawaiian Gazette

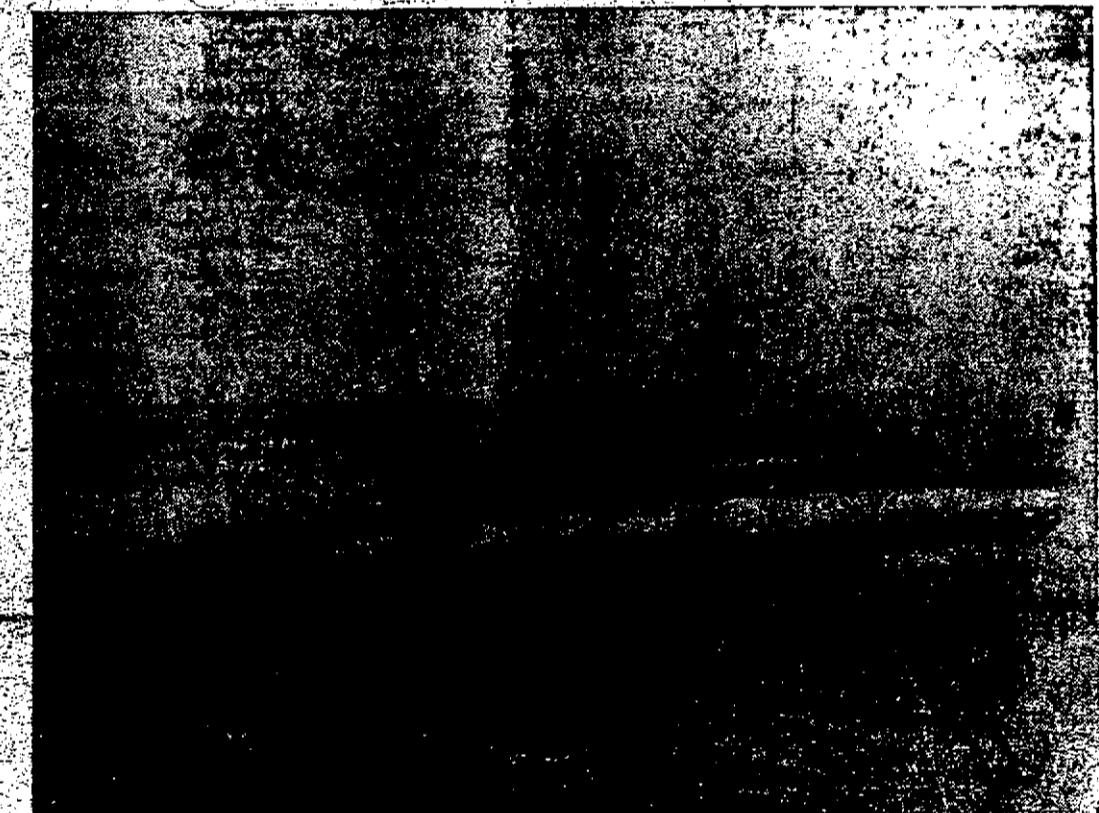
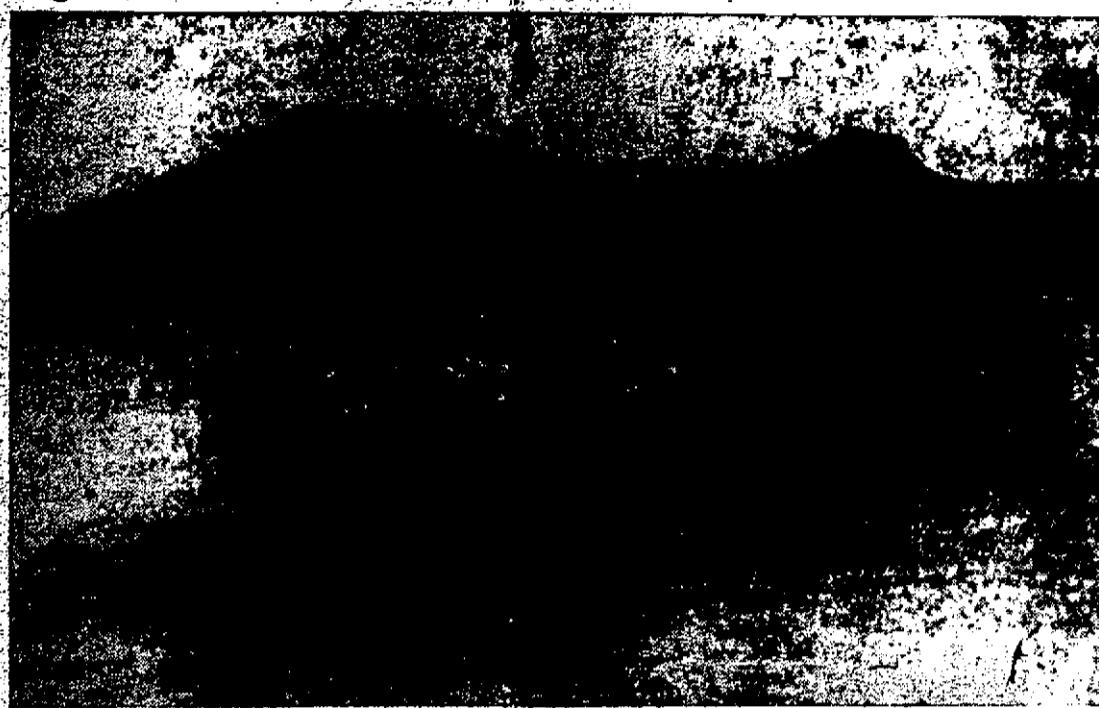
VOL. XXXIX, NO. 18.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2568

JAPANESE DROP SHELLS INTO PORT ARTHUR

THREE CRUISERS SUNK BY THE BOMBARDMENT



PORT ARTHUR FROM WITHIN.

Russian Bank Building Destroyed—Hakodate Shelled by Czar's Cruisers—Alexieff Doesn't Know When Ships Can be Repaired—Russians at Home Lose Their Heads—Fears for Europe's Peace.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12.—The bombardment of Port Arthur continues. Three Russian cruisers have been sunk and the Russian bank building destroyed.

REPAIR OF SHIPS INDEFINITE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that he does not know when the damaged vessels can be repaired.

RUSSIANS LOSE THEIR HEADS.

The Minister of Finance has exhorted the Russian people not to sacrifice their securities. He says Russia's economic power is unshaken.

JAPAN IS JUBILANT.

TOKYO, Feb. 12.—Rejoicings over the victories continue throughout Japan.

KODAMA TO COMMAND.

Baron Kodama, Vice Minister of War will probably command the Japanese land forces.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD HAKODATE.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 12.—It is rumored here that five Russian cruisers bombarded Hakodate on Tuesday.

HERE'S A NEW PHASE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Thirty per cent was paid today against war risks of France and England within six months.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President's neutrality proclamation has been issued.

THE AFTERNOON NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A Reuter cablegram received today reports that four Russian battleships and three cruisers were sunk in the naval battle at Port Arthur Monday night.

Two Japanese cruisers were damaged.

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the Russian cruiser *Variag* was blown up by her captain in the naval battle at Chemulpo. This was done presumably to prevent capture.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The report was received today that the Japanese troops attempted a landing at Port Arthur and were repulsed.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Russian Baltic fleet of fifteen vessels passed through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The Russian squadron is bound for the Orient.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

HOW LOCAL JAPS TAKE THE NEWS

The local Japanese are intensely excited by the war news. Long before daylight they get papers from the Advertiser office and take them home or to the vernacular printing shops where translations are made and the news republished on slips which are given away. Yardboys and cooks are out early, spelling the headlines in the morning paper and awakening sleepers by their hasty talk. Flag decorations show up all through the Oriental quarter.

To meet the demand of Japanese readers, the number of whom have greatly increased, the Advertiser will print war cablegrams in Japanese as well as English.

The Japanese Consul thinks that there are only about 200 men of the reserve

(Continued on page 5.)

Colonel Saito is naturally cautious but he need have no fear of offending the United States government by permitting Japanese in these Islands to contribute to the war funds of their country. In 1870 both Germans and French, living in America and other foreign lands, bought their national bonds and the French, with the knowledge of Washington, sent large consignments of arms to Bordeaux. It is known to everyone that money from the Irish in America sustained a hostile propaganda against England for years and yet Great Britain made no complaint. When Turkey attacked Greece tens of thousands of dollars were forwarded to Athens by Greeks in America. So if our local Japanese want to help keep the fatherland in funds, the Government of this country, following ample precedent, will have nothing to say.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Feb. 10.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured two Russian cruisers.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 10.—The Japanese now possess the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 10.—The Russian loss in Monday's naval engagement was ten killed and fifty-four wounded, including two officers. It is claimed that the *Retvizan*, *Cesarevitch* and *Pallada* are not seriously damaged.

CHEMULPO, Feb. 10.—Eight thousand Japanese troops have landed at this port.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Hay denies the report that he has invited the powers to restrict hostilities to the narrowest limits.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Japan is severely condemned for attacking the Russian fleet without a previous declaration of war.

CHEFOO, China, Feb. 9.—The Japanese fleet attacked the Russian squadron guarding Port Arthur on Monday night.

The Russian battleship *Retvizan*, *Cesarevitch*, and the Russian cruiser *Pallada* were disabled by the torpedo-boats of the Japanese.

The battle continued beyond the three-mile range.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Secretary of State Hay has invited the Powers to join in a notice to Russia and Japan guaranteeing the neutrality and integrity of China.

Admiral Evans has been ordered to send cruisers to China to observe the operations of the Powers.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 12.—There is much uneasiness in the Balkans. Russia and Austria have asked Roumania if she would be willing to occupy Bulgaria in the event of trouble.

MILLIONS FOR THE FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House has passed the bill loaning the St. Louis World's Fair \$4,000,000.

WARSHIPS FOR SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Warships have been ordered to Puerto Plata, San Domingo, where the Jiminex rebels are tearing up the railroad.

SCHWAB FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Charles M. Schwab has sailed for France to recuperate his health.

DICTATOR OF HONDURAS.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—General Bonilla has assumed the dictatorship of Honduras.

THE STORM HITS COURT

Turk Divorce Suit To Be Tried Today.

The storm ruled the criminal division of the Circuit Court term yesterday. Matsumoto's trial for assault with a deadly weapon could not be resumed before Judge Robinson because Mr. Mott-Smith, attorney for the defendant, was storm-bound at Waialae.

THAT BUILDING SCHEME

The trial of Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. damages for breach of agency contract, completed its ninth day before Judge Gear yesterday. Defendants are putting in evidence.

THE TURK DIVORCE.

Judge De Bolt will this morning hear the divorce suit of Frank I. Turk vs. Estrella L. Turk.

Benjamin Starr Kapu has brought a libel in divorce against Julia Naomi Kapu, alleging her desertion of him since August, 1895. They were married on May 8, 1895, by the Rev. J. Walaau. The libellant belongs to one of the best known Hawaiian families of Honolulu, whose former home, stand at Lele, was one of the most pleasant places in the city.

JAPANESE DIVORCE SUIT.

Return of summons has been made by C. E. Stillman, deputy sheriff of North Kohala, in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Chika Harada against Yasuhiro Harada, on the ground of desertion and living in adultery with another. Complainant alleges they were married in Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan, in 1893 according to Japanese custom and after about a year came to Hawaii, where they lived from 1894 to 1892 in Kohala. During that time two sons were born, one being now 16 and the other 14 years of age, the elder living with his father at Kohala and the younger with his mother's parents in Japan. In 1892 she says her husband took her to Japan and in 1893 returned to Hawaii, leaving her in Japan. From 1894 to November, 1902, she alleges respondent failed to provide her with the necessities of life, compelling her to live upon the charity of friends. They last lived together as husband and wife for just three weeks in November, 1902.

Complainant says her husband is worth \$2000 and in constant receipt of \$70 a month wages as engineer of a steam plow at the Hawi Mill in Kohala. She says she has incurred expense of \$300 for medical treatment and drugs since November 21, 1902, for which she prays along with maintenance for herself and children, together with a decree of separation from her husband forever.

PROBATE MATTERS.

C. J. Falk by his attorney, W. S. Fleming, brought up his petition in the matter of the guardianship of Susan Brash, an insane person, on motion to set for hearing before Judge Robinson today.

Judge Gear has issued an order to the Yokohama Specie Bank to show cause why it should not pay over to H. Miki, administrator of the estate of Kuabara Minekichi, deceased, the sum of \$306 it holds on deposit in the name of the deceased.

H. H. Williams has petitioned that David Dayton be appointed administrator of the estate of James Barry Anderson, deceased, intestate, which consists of personal effects valued at \$50.

CONTINUATIONS.

Stipulations are filed continuing the following cases to the April term of the First Circuit Court:

A. Gordon Hodgins vs. Jacinto Milne.

T. V. King vs. Chas. Deaky.

Wong Quai et al. vs. Lou Chit Ram and A. F. Cooke.

Wong Quai et al. vs. Ku Chang et al.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LECTURE COURSE

Mothers' and Teachers' Club Arranges Meetings.

The Mothers' and Teachers' Club will commence their meetings on February 18 at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., where all subsequent meetings will also be held. The programs for the next four months are as follows:

FEBRUARY 19, 1904.

Music Mrs. Hibberdine, Miss von Holt, Miss Hartnagel.

Recitation Miss Crosette.

Paper—"Preferences of Children in Their Studies" Mr. Griffiths.

Open Discussion Music Mrs. Lyon.

MARCH 4, 1904.

Music—Violin and Piano, "Sonata by Converse" Miss Caroline Castle, Mr. D'Albert.

Paper—"The Influence of Music on the Early Life of the Child" Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith.

Open Discussion Music—Solo Miss Terry.

APRIL 1, 1904.

Music Kamehameha Girls. "Physical Exercise as a Factor in the Development of the Child" Rev. John Hopwood.

Open Discussion Music Kamehameha Girls.

MAY 6, 1904.

Music—"Spring Song" Dudley Buck. "Kauai Home Chorus" Miss Claire H. Uecke.

Open Discussion Reading Mrs. F. C. Atherton.

Music Kindergarten Chorus.

Wed Amid Warring Elements.

Miss Jeanette Pierce and Mr. A. J. Gignoux were united in marriage last evening at the Kapiolani Park residence of Mr. and Mrs. John W. McDonald. The ceremony, performed in the rites of the Catholic Church, was witnessed by only a few intimate friends of the couple. While the storm raged the wedding words were spoken, following which the guests bidden to the reception and wedding supper arrived.

The bride, who is one of Honolulu's handsome young ladies, looked beautiful in a gown of cream colored silk crepe over white silk, the bodice trimmed with a very handsome lace bertha.

The couple were married before a background of roses and greenery, while above them festoons of fern leis, looped with white ribbons, were carried from a central chandelier to the sides of the room.

The lanais were enclosed with screens of ferns and in this charming place the refreshments were served. About forty-five guests were present.

Mr. Gignoux is connected with the firm of Benson, Smith & Co. The bride has been a resident of Honolulu for the past two years.

THE STORM

The storm which prevails as this comment is being written is a kona which only lacks the accompaniment of a high wind to be one of extraordinary violence. The last local disturbance of the kind occurred three winters ago, a gale coming with the deluge. Happily we have, so far, in this kona, been spared from a visitation of sustained high winds.

How much water has fallen may be best appreciated by comparison with what is called a fair season's rainfall in Southern California. Day before yesterday Wm. R. Castle reported nearly eight inches of rain at his city residence, registered in twelve hours. From nine to eleven inches is a fair average in San Diego for the seven months when precipitation may be looked for. So much rain makes a good year. The last coast files show that, since October, Los Angeles has had a total precipitation of 0.57 inches, San Diego of 0.45 inches and Fresno of 1.48 inches. Even in the North, at San Francisco, only 7.10 inches have been received. Out of the entire rainfall, if it totals eight inches, Southern California hopes to impound enough water to carry its agriculture through next summer and early fall. It is a safe estimate that such a deluge as we are having would be worth ten millions of dollars to Southern California industries.

FRESHET IN THE STREETS AND LIVE WIRES DOWN

Waikiki Under Water, Punchbowl Torn Up, Kaihi Culvert Breaks, Piikoi Street Flooded. Lights Go Out, Cars Often Stalled.

Twenty thousand dollars will not go far toward repairing the damage to the streets, culverts and waterways of the city after yesterday's storm. Severe as was the kona of Saturday night and Sunday, that which commenced yesterday morning shortly after midnight was worse. It continued to rage last night until the streets, which were first attacked, were ripped and torn out beyond all semblance to their original condition.

The old trouble at Piikoi street and Wilder avenue, back of the Makiki fire station, broke out anew yesterday and the fire station floors were almost under water. Road Supervisor Johnson made an effort in the forenoon to do some repairs to the broken down concrete wall which was originally erected to divert the stream from its old course to the new ditch, but the new storm came upon him and he was compelled to quit.

The result of the dammed up condition of the old ditch was to again flood Wilder avenue between Piikoi and Kewalo streets. The block was one wide area of dirty water which overflowed in a broad stream into the property on the makai side of the street. The cows in Lishman's lot, opposite the fire station, stood knee deep in water. Kewalo street as far as Lunailio street was ripped out again and the debris lodged in Lunailio street.

This excessive flood of water continued into Piikoi street and from the Kaahumanu school to Whitney's the water rose in places from one to two and a half feet deep. The debris was carried over the King street track of the Rapid Transit Company, stalling up cars for several hundred feet.

MULE LOCOMOTION.

The Rapid Transit then found good use for the mule busses of the defunct Hawaiian Tramways Company. The track was under water from J. S. Walker's gateway to British Commissioner Hoare's premises. Passengers were transferred in the busses between those points, the cars being unable to operate there.

This section of the town was practically inundated. Curbs and fence base boards were obliterated by the rise of waters, and residents in that vicinity were compelled to wade knee deep to and from their porches.

WAIKIKI UNDER WATER.

At Waikiki last night the same trouble was experienced as on Saturday and Sunday. The water in the lagoons rose until Makee Island was all but submerged, and the road running on the Ewa side of the park was wiped out, much to the inconvenience of persons who attended a wedding in that vicinity last evening.

MOTORMEN CAUTIOUS.

The motormen on the electric cars used extreme caution in operating their cars. Wherever rails were submerged and rocks were felt beneath the wheels the cars were slowed down and sent ahead carefully. Switches in particular were taken slowly, as in some instances small stones had a habit of locking the tongues. The Rapid Transit Company had a big force of men in slickers out along the entire system.

The officers and office force gave their personal attention to watching the tracks, and were able to keep up a slow car schedule. Now and then a fuse would blow out, and several cars had to be sent to the barn.

KAIHI CULVERT BREAKS.

About 7:30 last evening the Kaihi stream culvert broke down where it crosses King street near the old tram terminus. The culvert was congested with the flood and the foundation earth was washed out. The masonry retaining wall on the makai side gave way, and falling into the stream, choked it up. The Rapid Transit bridge was not affected, and vehicles were permitted by Assistant Road Supervisor Vida to use one portion of the bridge. Red lights were hung out over the dangerous portion.

PUNCHBOWL TORN UP.

The slopes of Punchbowl were as usual given their dose of damage, every street leading from the hill being torn up by floods which raged through the former gutters and dug new ones.

Many business houses in the downtown section took the precaution to

block up all places which might give ingress to a rise of waters over the curbs and sidewalks.

Road Supervisor Johnson had a large force of men out last night watching the storm sewer gratings and otherwise endeavoring to direct the street floods by the nearest and safest route to the sea.

LIGHTS GO OUT.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening the electric lights in the Punchbowl and Moana sections of the city went out. Repairs could not be made last evening and most residents had to dine by lamp and candle-light.

THREE LIVE WIRES.

Early last evening three live wires were reported from different sections of the city. Officers were promptly sent out from the police station to warn travelers of the danger and by nine o'clock all peril had been averted.

At 5:45 a report was sent to the police station that an electric light wire had broken near the Langton building on King street. Officer A. E. Kana was sent to the scene and electricians were quickly detailed to clear the wire away.

At 6:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

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At 7:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 7:45 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 8:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 8:45 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 9:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 9:45 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 10:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 10:45 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 11:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 11:45 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 12:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 12:45 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 1:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

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At 2:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 2:45 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 3:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 3:45 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

At 4:15 a report was sent in from Judd and Nuuanu streets that a wire was down there and was doing considerable spluttering in the mud. Mr. Green, a collector, tried to get it out of the way.

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HALF YEAR CONTRACTS

The Successful Bidders for Public Works Supplies.

Following is a list of the contracts awarded for supplies to the Public Works Department, for the six months ending June 30, 1904. Where the same price was bid for a given article by more than one firm, the orders will be divided between the firms so bidding:

Building Material: Lewers & Cooke, bricks and Lehigh cement, T. H. Davies & Co., Portland cement and Roche Harbor lime; H. Hackfeld & Co., Portland cement.

Coal: Honolulu Iron Works, Allen & Robinson, L. L. S. Navigation Co., Wilder & S. S. Co.

Lumber: Allen & Robinson, Nor-West; Wilder & Co., redwood.

Shingles: Wilder & Co., redwood, common and fancy; cedar shingles: Lewers & Cooke, cedar shaved.

Leather: Wilder & Co.

Hardware: Wilder Steamship Co., anchors, brilliantine, brushes, galvanized cable, Manila rope, coal, tar, ship felt; Honolulu Iron Works, carriage bolts, machine bolts, mill files, flat bastard files 1/8 in. to 1 in., in. in. section, iron bar, Norway iron, Hercules sheet packing, Tuck's round packing, white and colored dynamite, Pacific Hardware Co., machine bolts, push brooms, Dandy brushes, tar brushes 1/2 in., carbonium, mill files, 1/8 in., flat bastard files, 1/2 in., planter's hoes, garden hose 1 in. and 3/4 in., extra heavy hose 1 1/4 in., Dietz lantern globes white, mattock handles, mattock picks (Hunt's), pick handles, copper rivets, galvanized spikes, shovel handles, and wheelbarrows (Champion); H. Hackfeld & Co., mill brooms, corrugated from 24 gauge, lead-headed nails, cut nails (6d, 10d, 40d, 60d), kerosene oil, Amazon packing, and screws; L. L. S. N. Co., push brooms; T. H. Davies & Co., whitewash brushes, corrugated iron, 28 gauge, chain cable, axe handles, handles for planter's hoes, handles for sledge and stone hammers, extra heavy, garden hose 3/4 in., Dietz tubular lanterns, cut nails (6d, 10d, 12d), galv. cut nails (6d to 60d), Manila rope, rods, rasps, lead washers, Ames shovels and Star steel wheelbarrows; E. O. Hall & Son, tar brush & knot, crowbars, mortar hoes, sledge hammers, handles for sledge hammers, handles for stone hammers, garden hose 3/4 in. and 1 in., extra heavy hose 1 1/4 in., Dietz lantern globes red, Iron City mattocks, mops, cosmopolitan nails, Iron City picks, octagon steel, Ames shovels, L. H. masons trowels, wheelbarrows, all iron, and yellow metal, Grimwood & Richardson, steam hose 3/4 in., square box and red cord box packing.

Lubricating and Machine Oils: T. H. Davies & Co., Sterling black, Fort Douglas cylinder, Valvoline engine, Valvoline dynamo and lamp No. 1; E. O. Hall & Son, Tropic eastern black, Hawaiian raw castor, Tropic cylinder, Tropic machine, and gasoline; Pacific Hardware Co., Cal eastern black, No. 300 cylinder, machine, and gasoline; H. Hackfeld & Co., English raw castor; Honolulu Iron Works, Valvoline cylinder, Valvoline engine, Valvoline dynamo, and red engine; Dearborn Drug & Chemical Co., Dearborn dynamo.

Harness, Leather and Findings: G. R. Collins, No. 1 horse blankets, H. T. collars, Concord No. 5 hames, and cart saddles; D. O. Hamman, C. C. horse collars, collar caps with zinc, and headstalls; T. H. Davies & Co., C. T. collar pads, all hair, lace leather, and neatfoot oil; E. O. Hall & Son, Frasier's axle grease, Concord No. 10 hames, and neatfoot oil; Pacific Hardware Co., No. 1 harness leather.

Typewriting Supplies: A. R. & Co., paper and erasers; A. N. Cedarleaf, carbon paper and typewriter ribbons.

Piping and Fittings: Honolulu Iron Works, extra heavy cast iron pipe 3 in., galvanized water pipe 3/4 in. and 1 in., galvanized union coupling 3 sizes, corporation stop cocks 3 sizes, standard cast iron soil pipe 3 sizes, standard bends 3 sizes, standard y's 3 sizes, standard double y's 3 sizes; J. A. Hopper & Co., galvanized water pipe 1 1/2 in., galvanized elbows 3/4 in. and 1 in.

Hay and Grain: California Feed Co., No. 1 rolled barley, oat hay, and Cal wheat hay, large bales; T. H. Davies & Co., wheat bran; Union Feed Co., California wheat hay small bales, and Surprise oats.

Electric Light Supplies: Guy Owens, glass insulators, rubber covered wire Nos. 14 and 16, gal. weather proof iron wire, w. p. copper wire and w. p. tape; E. O. Hall & Son, wood brackets and pins.

Paints and Oils: Lewers & Cooke, white lead (Railway, Lead and Pioneer), and pine tree turpentine; E. O. Hall & Son, white lead (Pure), putty, standard turpentine and white zinc; T. H. Davies & Co., white lead (American and Acme), and pure extra paint oil, 5 gal. and bbls.; Allen & Robinson, Pioneer red lead; Wilder & S. S. Co., Fuller's boiled linseed oil, drums and bbls., and putty; Pacific Hardware Co., Standard Oil Co. or Sberwin Williams boiled linseed oil, Eureka paint, and putty; H. Hackfeld & Co., English and Columbus American white zinc, and graphite paint.

Powder and Fuse: E. O. Hall & Son, double tape fuse, giant powder caps, and No. 3 Hercules giant powder 16 and 20 case lots; T. H. Davies & Co., No. 1 Hercules giant powder 50 case lots, and black blasting powder 25 drum lots.

Maui: "A something never about that rich Chicago uncle of hers." "What was it?" "The man he was born with a silver pocket knife in his mouth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

KEPOIKAI DISAPPROVES OF BUILDING ARMORIES

"They want a financier in my place, according to the Star. Well, I am a financier enough to inform the Government that there will be practically no money for current expenditures this year. There is only enough money in the treasury now to pay interest as it comes due."

Treasurer A. N. Kepoikai made these remarks as he showed an Advertiser reporter a financial statement prepared by Registrar H. C. Hapal. The Auditing Department had handed down a detailed statement of all current revenues receipts for the year 1904, which the Treasurer adopted as the gauge of this year's revenue, having, as he states, no reason for expecting any increase.

"I am not operating a mint," Mr. Kepoikai went on to say. "A financier is not supposed to manufacture money."

"With this statement I am showing you, though, I think it is a foolish piece of business to expend any part of our first million dollar loan on armories, where it is proper to build schoolhouses.

"Instead of building armories why not expend the money on settlement roads and thus develop taxable property?"

"If from the loan we can open up lands that will yield \$50,000 yearly in taxes, then we might safely and with a good face negotiate the second million dollar loan."

"In building new county roads entirely too much money is spent in top-dressing. Thousands of dollars worth of this fancy work is washed away every rainy season. There was the Volcano road for instance, which was finished with a polish equal to the finest street in Honolulu. What is wanted in a country road is solidity, with a surface even enough to make good hauling for strong wagons. Thousands of dollars are thrown away on fine macadamizing where hundreds of dollars would, for the long run, make better roads. All that is wanted in much of the rough lava country, to get around the hummocks and fill in the hollows with broken rock. This is what Peter Lee did when he made a serviceable road to the Volcano from Pahala years before the road from Hilo was built."

DELEGATE KUHIO'S CASE SETS LAW SHARPS AT WORK

The Washington Times says:

Are members of the two houses of Congress immune from arrest? is the question asked. The Times by a reader. The question is evidently inspired by recent events, when a Territorial Delegate was arrested for disorderly conduct, and the fact that the case was dropped, as have been most others of a similar character, after the prisoner had made the public claim that he was immune from arrest, and had spent the night in a police cell rather than deposit \$5 collateral, makes the inquiry pertinent.

For the benefit of its questioner, and others, The Times has looked into the law on the subject. This is simple, specific and fundamental, for it is none other than a portion of the Constitution of the United States. As most others of the provisions of that remarkable document, it is founded on English common law, and in all the years which have followed since its adoption it has not been found necessary to re-embodiment the law in the form of a statute, as it is entirely self-explanatory.

SECTION OF CONSTITUTION.

The law in question is found in Section 6, Article 1, of the Constitution, and reads as follows:

"The Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same."

Commenting on this, Paschal, in his "Constitution of the United States," says: "This would seem to extend to all indictable offenses, as well as those which are attended with force and violence. The privilege from arrest commences from the election, and before the member takes his seat or is sworn. One who goes to Washington duly commissioned to represent a State in Congress is privileged from arrest, and though it be subsequently decided by Congress that he is not entitled to a seat there, he is protected until he reaches home, if he return there as soon as possible."

NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH

In further explanation of the reason for this law, the "Encyclopedia of Law" says:

"That the discharge of their duty to the public may not be interfered with at the instance of private parties, members of Parliament, of Congress, and of State Legislatures are privileged from arrest while going to, attending, and returning from, sessions of the bodies to which they belong."

Cooley, on "Constitutional Limitations," has this to say:

"By common parliamentary law, members of Legislatures are privileged from arrest on civil process. For any arrest contrary to the parliamentary law, or to these provisions, the house of which the person arrested is a member may gain summary relief by ordering his discharge, and if the order is not complied with, by punishing the persons concerned in the arrest as for a contempt of its authority. The remedy of the member, however, is not confined to this mode of relief. His privilege is not the privilege

to give bond.

After hearing two arguments of the case Judge Mowll decided for the prosecution, and required Representative Wise to give security to all citizens of the United States, in the District of Columbia, not to commit a breach of the peace, and not for one

HAWAII COWBOY SEATED IN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Eben Low of Hawaii, who returned on the Korea from a long visit on the mainland, accompanied by Mrs. Low, had a seat in the House of Representatives while in Washington. It was while a session of that body was in progress, but was held only during a recess.

He was escorted about the Capitol by Prince Cupid and given a special seat in the gallery. When a short recess was declared Cupid sought Mr. Low and took him upon the floor or the House, and, giving him a seat next his own, told him to make himself comfortable.

"I hadn't any idea when I left Hawaii that I would occupy so prominent a position," said Mr. Low, laughing, "but, my being a congressman was short-lived."

"That episode which was alleged to have taken place in a Columbus, Ohio, theater, wherein the dispatches said that Prince and Princess Kalanianaole had been elected from their box, was incorrect. The Prince and Princess are my personal friends and I took the trouble to ascertain the facts. They attended the theater and had a box. The manager ascertained who his patron was, and having known King Kalanianaole he was desirous of meeting the Prince. During an intermission, he sent word to the box asking if he might not have the pleasure of meeting and talking with Cupid. The Prince left the box, met the manager, and they talked of old times, especially with regard to the king. The Prince remained in the box all the time. There was no unpleasantness."

"My meeting with President Roosevelt was somewhat novel. We had just arrived in Washington and had taken apartments at the New Willard Hotel. Mr. Hayward met us and we all went out for a walk. We went around by the White House, and then over to the Army and Navy building. I was tired then in my travelling suit. Mr. Hayward suggested going over to the President's office and making an engagement with his private secretary for an audience. I had Governor Doile and Secretary Carter's letters of introduction in my pocket. So we went into the office and my letters were sent in. Mr. Haywood had told me that the President was then quite busy and was seeing but few people.

"One of the letters introduced me to the President, as the 'Rough-and-ready cowboy on Hawaii.' I guess that caught the President's fancy, for about a minute later the door opened quickly and out came President Roosevelt himself."

"Mr. Haywood introduced Mrs. Low, but without waiting for an introduction to me he came and shook hands cordially. We chatted about the Islands in general and he said that he would be glad of an opportunity to come here and enjoy a season of hunting."

A CELEBRATED CASE.

A celebrated case has settled the point that an imminent breach of the peace permits and arrest of a member of either house fully as much as an actual breach of the peace. This case was the sensational arrest of Representatives H. A. Wise and Edward Stanly, on May 12, 1842, as they were about to leave the District of Columbia to fight a duel. The warrant was issued by Judge Thurston and charged: "There is probable cause to believe that the Hon. H. A. Wise, M. C., and the Hon. Edward Stanly, M. C., are about to commit a breach of the peace by fighting a duel, and that preparations are now making by said parties to commit said breach of peace."

Wise was arrested, the return being before Judge Mowll, of the Circuit Court, P. R. Rendall then being the United States District Attorney. The defense made was that the defendant was privileged from arrest, except for an actual breach of the peace, which was not charged in the warrant. Mr. Fendall argued that the privileges claimed by members of Congress ought to be rigidly scrutinized and kept in narrow limits, if indeed, in a form of government like ours, they could be tolerated at all. He disliked the name of "privileges." It has, indeed, to use the language of Patrick Henry, "a squinting towards monarchy." English history shows to what arbitrary lengths this abuse went until an independent judiciary checked it.

CITED ENGLISH ISSUE.

At this point Mr. Fendall cited the celebrated English case of Stockdale vs. Luke Hansard, primer to the house of Commons, in which Chief Justice Denman ruled that ancient customs were unsuited to a modern age, in the following language:

"In early times the very horses and servants of members might require protection from seizure under legal process, as necessary to secure their own attendance; but when this privilege was strained to the intolerable length of preventing the service of legal process, or the progress of a cause once commenced against any member during a sitting of parliament, or of threatening any who should commit the smallest trespass upon a member's land, though in assertion of a clear right, as breakers of a privilege as a member of Congress in share of action, and also that he was a resident of the District of Columbia. Justice Shepard ruled that neither of the judgments the bank attached funds of Howard in the Lincoln National Bank. The defendant pleaded his privilege as a member of Congress in share of action, and also that he was a resident of the District of Columbia. Justice Shepard ruled that neither of these defenses held good, and that any member of Congress could be sued in the District."

REQUIRED TO GIVE BOND.

After hearing two arguments of the case Judge Mowll decided for the prosecution, and required Representative Wise to give security to all citizens of the United States, in the District of Columbia, not to commit a breach of the peace, and not for one

year to leave the District to fight a duel with Stanly, and Wise was required to give a \$3,000 bond to these effects.

One of the most recent decisions on this point was that in the case of Howard vs. the Citizens' National Bank and Trust Company. This was an appeal case submitted to Justice Shepard on January 14, 1898. The Tennessee Bank had obtained a judgment for some \$400 against Representative Milford W. Howard, of Alabama, who represented one of the districts of that State for a great many years. Howard is best known as the author of "If Christ Came to Congress." Having obtained the judgment the bank attached funds of Howard in the Lincoln National Bank. The defendant pleaded his privilege as a member of Congress in share of action, and also that he was a resident of the District of Columbia. Justice Shepard ruled that neither of these defenses held good, and that any member of Congress could be sued in the District.

ECONOMY.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops.

It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MISS SUMMIT.

Miss Summit—"How that young Monroe girl has improved!" Miss Palgrave—"Hasn't she? Why, I can remember when she was such a modest little thing."—Era.

BANK EXAMINER.

Where is the cash? Gone to take a rest?" President Roosevelt—"No, he's gone to avoid arrest."—Boston Globe.

STEAKING THE PRAIRIE DEAD.

News was received yesterday that Sterling, the painter, who left here some months ago seeking health, had died in Ceylon. He left some property interests here.

GROUND BY WHEELS

Mangled Remains Found on the Track.

kills and makes returns on the dead weight, retaining the hide and all offal.

Prices have been very good, averaging about 10c, or from \$50 to \$60 on steers averaging 2 to 4 years, all fed upon the abundant grasses; no grain.

Wire fence inclosures are used, but much of the country is too rough and wild cattle get into the hills, where they are roped and shot; but often run to the age of 10 or 12 years. Hunting them is great sport, but very dangerous.

It was in this sport that Mr. Low lost his left hand, but in spite of which he can rope and tie down a steer in a way which has earned for him the reputation of being the most reckless rider in the Islands and the nickname of "Hawhine."

A most entertaining talker is Mr. Low, but when he tells how his cattle never have water he pulls out Prof. Stubbs' report, showing how part of the Islands have no water, and cattle quench their thirst from the heavy dew, or, as he puts it, "eat their water."

NEW MEN TALK.

KONA PLANTATION

Mr. C. J. Hutchins, the local agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the purchaser of the Kona Sugar Plantation at the receiver's sale last year, has sold his interest therein to J. H. Sloan of San Francisco for \$30,000, reserving the non-assignable leases and the mill.

Mr. Sloan has incorporated the property under the laws of California for \$200,000, under the name of the Kaili Sugar Company, and the company has made contracts with Mr. Hutchins under which he manufactures the sugar and they talked of old times, especially with regard to the king. The Prince remained in the box all the time. There was no unpleasantness.

"My meeting with President Roosevelt was somewhat novel. We had just arrived in Washington and had taken apartments at the New Willard Hotel. Mr. Hayward met us and we all went out for a walk. We went around by the White House, and then over to the Army and Navy building. I was tired then in my travelling suit. Mr. Hayward suggested going over to the President's office and making an engagement with his private secretary for an audience. I had Governor Doile and Secretary Carter's letters of introduction in my pocket. So we went into the office and my letters were sent in. Mr. Haywood had told me that the President was then quite busy and was seeing but few people.

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MARINES NOW GUARD HERE.

A guard of forty-nine marines, under the command of Lieut. William C. Hartlie, arrived in Honolulu on

Hawaiian Gazette

Started at the Postoffice of Honolulu.

H. T. Second-class Master.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	50
Per Month, Foreign	5.00
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Payable In Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY : : FEBRUARY 14

THE SITUATION.

The news received at the local Japanese bank yesterday morning that two Russian battleships were sunk and a cruiser stranded at Port Arthur, was not verified by the day's night service of the Associated Press. It may be true, nevertheless, for the Yokohama Specie Bank is close to the centers of information in Japan, but it is always well to make allowances for the exciting rumors which usually inspire private dispatches from a country at war.

The previous Russian news from Port Arthur was that three ships were damaged but not seriously; and the report has since come from St. Petersburg that the Russians claim a victory. As to the result of the fight at three-mile range or beyond a three-mile range from the forts, no news has yet been received from Japanese sources, a fact which is surprising in case the results were decisive.

The further news, via the bank, that a Russian cruiser was captured and another sunk by the Japanese at Chemulpo receives practical confirmation. The Associated Press reports that both were sunk, naming the Varig and Korletz. The latter is not down in the books; the former is a well-known cruiser of American build.

In the dispatches received during the night from Japan and published this morning, the lack of official news from Port Arthur is conceded. Nevertheless the Japanese at Tokyo are celebrating a victory. Chefoo takes it for granted that the story of the crippling of Russian ships is true and wires that the prevailing gale will be bad for them and that the Russian stronghold is demoralized. Chefoo is near by and ought to know.

The cancellation of Russian coal charters at Cardiff would seem to be an acknowledgment that the Czar no longer hopes for the command of the sea. It is also reported from London that his army in Manchuria numbers less than 100,000 men. If that is a fact and if the railroad is crippled, then the military position of the Russians is desperate.

However, on all these points, official news is very desirable.

RUSSIAN SUBSTINCE THREATENED.

News reports and common sense agree that the first efforts of the Japanese on the mainland will be to destroy the bridges and as much as possible of the track of the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian railroad. The easiest way for Japan to get the best of an enemy of 300,000 men is to cut off his supplies of food. Manchuria is too poor to support an army; so can barely sustain its population. So both the Russians and Japanese will be compelled to rely on supplies imported from home. The problem is an easy one for the Japanese, but the Russians, thousands of miles from their base, and subject to all manner of interferences and delays in transportation, are likely to find it troublesome indeed.

Months ago it was said that throngs of Japanese, disguised as Chinese, Buddhist monks and the like, were at work in Manchuria getting ready for war. They had, for instance, cached dynamite at convenient places along the railroad line; and it would be their duty, on hearing of war, to attack the bridges and roadbed. Enough men were detailed for this service so that if four-fifths of them were headed off, the remaining fifth would be able to put the line out of commission. It is a poor line anyway, often in bad repair and subject to the vicissitudes of climate as well as war. Significant of the character of the road as a transportation agency is the fact that two Russian divisions, reported a fortnight ago, were coming over it into Manchuria on foot.

If this long artery is cut, the military problem of the Japanese will be vastly simplified. For it is remembered that the sea route is likely to be closed by Japanese naval successes and that the Russian army in Manchuria, if 300,000 strong as reported, is eating not less than half a million pounds of rations per day. Vital to the army's welfare, therefore, is the integrity of the railroad line, against which will be directed the continuous efforts of one of the most daring, fertile and courageous of foes. Especially is this true now when, as the news reports say, the Russian commissariat is breaking down, the supplies stored in anticipation of war not being sufficient to meet the extraordinary demand upon them.

[Since the above was put in type news has come of the blowing up of a bridge on the Manchurian railway; and a London dispatch declares that Russia, instead of having 300,000 men in the Orient, has less than 100,000.—Ed. Adv.]

The two local Russians who bit a Portuguese must have been looking up Goe's decision on mayhem as a pastime.

Noah would feel right at home in Honolulu but there wouldn't be much show for the dove.

Governor Carter will hear something more on the road question when he comes back.

STREET MAKING.

It has long been known that the business of street-making is not understood in Honolulu. Immense sums of money have been put into pavements which travel soon falls down and which a heavy rainstorm half destroys. Other places, particularly European cities, build pavements which last. So do some American cities. In Sydney a pavement, the principal material of which is eucalyptus blocks, stood ten years' service under heavy driving without need of repair. At least a United States Consul so reported to his department and the facts were embodied in a public document.

In Honolulu a pavement begins to expose its lining in a year. Already on Bishop street, opposite the makai end of the Alexander Young Hotel, the street surface has worn off enough to show, in one spot, a considerable eruption of crushed rock. Perhaps, in two years more the street will have to be repaired. The newly macadamized highways out Makiki way have suffered much by the present rains and the costly hill street up Manoa is a wreck. It was estimated the other day that \$20,000 worth of damage had been done, but the cost of mending will probably exceed that without bringing the slightest assurance that the next big storm will leave the repairs intact.

What the trouble is with our methods of street-building ought to be got at by a committee of experts. Is the rock used too soft? Is macadamizing the best method to employ? If so, is Honolulu building streets by MacAdam's rule? Are the street-builders slighting their work? All these are problems which ought to be solved to the end that our city thoroughfares in future may not show an endless repetition of constructive errors and shams.

Would it not be well to experiment also with various systems of pavement on a block or two, as was done in San Francisco? For instance try four systems in a line, one two blocks to see which goes to pieces first under the same travel, the system which lasts longest having the preference in all future street-construction here.

THE EFFECT ON EUROPE.

The nervousness of France at the course of events in the Far East is easy to understand in the light of the dual alliance. Upon Russian military prestige the safety of France measurably depends. Take that prestige away and France would be isolated among her foes, the prey and sport of the Dreibund. Under such circumstances France might feel inclined to come actively to the assistance of Russia in the Orient were it not for Great Britain, which is indisposed to stand by and see Japan overthrown by such a coalition. So France, as things now stand, must remain a mere looker-on in a contest where her own fortunes are involved.

There is another possibility to consider, one which would be more favorable to France and less so to the peace of Europe. It may be taken for granted that none of the continental states want to see Japan become a great power. Because of that, Germany, in 1853, joined France and Russia in forcing the victorious Japanese out of Manchuria and wresting from them the fruits of victory. Perhaps Germany would, if Russia is too hard pressed, assent to another such alliance for the purpose of checking the progress and hurling the pride of the Mikado's empire—that "yellow peril," which the Kaiser long ago warned Europe to observe. But in this event Great Britain, the mistress of the seas, would still have to be reckoned with. It is to her interest, as the owner of India, to have Japan become powerful enough to dominate China and stand between Russia and further progress west. And undoubtedly if Great Britain, remembering her ancient grudge, would be inspired to send her splendid army to India, to have Japan become powerful enough to dominate China and stand between Russia and further progress west. And undoubtedly if Great Britain, remembering her ancient grudge, would be inspired to send her splendid army to India.

Considerations like these impelled General Miles to predict a great European war as the result of a Russo-Japanese conflict and were doubtless in the mind of President Roosevelt when he directed Admiral Evans to sail to the scene of hostilities and "observe the operations of the powers."

WAR STRATEGY.

One of the evening extras in anticipating an early battle between Japanese at Masampho in the extreme south of Korea and Russians on the Yalu in the extreme north fails to take account of distance. It is as far from one point to the other as is from New York City to the northern border of Maine. Korea is a country without highways, though from Fusan, not far from Masampho, a railroad extends to Seoul, half way to the Yalu. According to the best advices the nearest Japanese force to the Russian position is that at the Korean capital, about 300 miles away, with a most difficult country between. There is not likely to be a contest between these forces at all, but a land fight may be precipitated by the advent, in the neighborhood of the Yalu, of a Japanese army on transports. If Japan gets the mastery of the sea she can easily land a large force under the guns of her fleet.

Paris reports that Japanese troops, attempting to land at Port Arthur, have been repulsed. It is not at all likely that when the Japanese fleet went to attack the enemy's squadron at Port Arthur it permitted its attention to be diverted and its movements to be hampered by the presence of transports. In war the way is cleared first; then the transports come. Paris is straining every nerve to sustain the prestige of Russia and would be quite capable of either telling an untruth outright or of describing the repulse of a landing party of bluejackets as the defeat of an army.

When the Japanese attempt to take Port Arthur they will probably do as they did in 1894, land twenty or thirty miles away and come around to the rear of the fortress. Assuredly they will not be foolish enough to go ashore under the guns of the Russian forts.

JAPANESE TORPEDO WARFARE.

Those who watched the naval懂得 in Japan, in the war of ten years ago, were prepared for the news from Port Arthur that the Japanese had attacked and disabled Russian battleships with their torpedo boats. For torpedo warfare the little brown men have shown a special aptitude. At the Yalu, Chinese vessels were sunk by the mosquito fleet and at Wei-hai-wei the Chinese surrender was compelled to Japan, though a report is current that Russian cruisers bombarded the fort on Tuesday. No indication appears that the firing, which must have been vigorously replied to by the forts, did the northern fort any harm. Undoubtedly Russia, by this demonstration, is trying to draw ships away from Port Arthur.

The Japanese are still bombarding Port Arthur and have lodged their shells in the town, an easy thing to do owing to the nearness of the shore lines of that miniature port to the sea. It may be inferred from the dispatch that the "three Russian cruisers" reported sunk there are not the vessels originally crippled but three more. It ought to be easy for the Japanese ships, if they can keep within range and secure proper elevation for their guns, to rain missiles upon every part of the town and anchorage of Port Arthur.

The London dispatch about war risks is rather old. In its skeletonized form it reads: "Thirty per cent paid today against war risk France-England within six months." Does this indicate a fear that France may go to the assistance of Russia and that, in such event, England will declare war upon her?

The exhortation of the Russian Minister of Finance shows that the Russian people, in their alarm, are losing their heads and seeking to convert securities into cash before a fall in values can occur.

FIRST BLOOD FOR JAPAN.

While particulars are meager, it seems certain that the Russians have met a serious rebuff at Port Arthur. The earlier news, arriving via Chefoo, the nearest neutral telegraphic port to the scene of the fight, is confirmed by Russian advices except as to the extent of the damage done the three warships. Chefoo reported the "Revizion, Cesarevitch and Pallada 'disabled,' a term of serious meaning in naval parlance, but Port Arthur says they are not seriously damaged. There were, however, ten killed and fifty-two wounded aboard. Tokyo reports, though not officially, that the Japanese captured two cruisers. Taking the extent of the Russian admissions into account, Russia being a power which has cultivated the art of deception until its word is always in doubt in matters where its prestige is concerned, and the world may fairly assume that Russia has very little to be proud of in the record made in its first sea battle.

Further confirmation of its bad luck is to be found in the fury at Paris, the capital of Russia's ally, the place sure to get a nervous shock from any catastrophe to the Czar's forces. Paris suggests no doubt as to the truth of the cabled story of Japanese success. Instead it accuses Japan of bad faith in attacking without a declaration of war. But declarations, which are a means of showing one's hand to a hostile player, are no longer in vogue. It is expected, when diplomatic negotiations are broken in heat that hostilities will follow. Russia knew well enough what to expect of the power which attacked China without a declaration, and it was long ago reported that her fleet at Port Arthur was ready. The fleet certainly came out to fight and having got the worst of the battle, Russia can regain no prestige by whining that the blow was delivered while she was off her guard. On the brink of war vigilance is a condition of military power for the neglect of which there is no excuse. One may be sure that Japan would not have been caught napping if the Czar's fleet had made a dash at Nagasaki.

Russian inefficiency by sea is a proverb. In this war it has been shown, not only at Port Arthur but in the fact that no effort was made to prevent the landing of Japanese troops in Korea, especially at Chemulpo. The eight thousand Japanese who went ashore there yesterday, twenty-three miles from Seoul, have by this time occupied the Korean capital and either captured the Russian envoy and his little garrison or put them to flight. Masampho and Fusan are held and before long we shall see an advance in force towards the Yalu where the Russian army has been, for some days past, choosing its ground. There will be a great land battle soon in which those who know Japan expect her to make a good account of herself.

The Japanese officers who made the dash into Wei-hai-wei harbor did not expect to return alive. When their orders came they made their wills and their offerings to their gods, bade their friends good-bye forever, wrote farewells home and then, with cheerful and undaunted spirit crossed the enemy's deadly line.

The memory of those nights of daring and of victory has inspired the Japanese navy ever since and at Port Arthur the torpedo boats seem to have taken the post of danger and to have won for Japan first blood in the war with Russia. Well for Port Arthur if these swift destroyers do not make their way into that little port and crush ships and docks in one brief but tremendous onslaught.

Japan's victorious Admiral, Togo, is the man who began the war of 1894 by sinking the Korean-bound transport Kow Shing. He is well known in Honolulu as captain of the cruiser Naniwa when she was here in 1893. Admiral Irwin, who made his acquaintance, said that Togo was the sternest naval disciplinarian he had ever known.

The story from Vladivostok that the Japanese have been routed on the Yalu, probably means that small scouting parties long ago sent there have been dislodged. Since Monday there has been no time for any considerable Japanese force to reach the Yalu, as the northernmost reported landing was at Chemulpo, some hundreds of miles away. When the Japanese get ready to do business in the North they will land a large army under the guns of their fleet and then Russia will have a chance to report something worth while.

The public is advised that the Advertiser's cable report does not reach it until 11 p. m. and that it cannot answer inquiries by telephone before that hour about the developments of the world's news.

Perhaps it is just as well that those tourists didn't come on the Alameda.

But for the storm sewers a large part of this city would be navigable.

Already the Russian bear begins to have that skinned feeling.

Who could have bundled Adachi out of town against his will?

From all accounts Viceroy Alexieff is having a cold day.

How would "submerged slopes" do for a change of ad?

The Chinese court didn't run just yet.

Good morning, have you built your ark?

THE SITUATION TO DATE.

The news continues to be satisfactory to Japan, though a report is current that Russian cruisers bombarded the fort on Tuesday. No indication appears that the firing, which must have been vigorously replied to by the forts, did the northern fort any harm. Undoubtedly Russia, by this demonstration, is trying to draw ships away from Port Arthur.

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The Japanese are

IMPERIAL LIME NEARLY \$20,000 DAMAGE IN THE RECENT STORM

10:15-11:00 PM OAHU

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

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Reduction of Rates.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THERAPION. This successful

and popular remedy is sold in the Continental Edition by Dr. Robert Valpau, and others contain all the extracts to be sought in a medicine of the best, and perhaps everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-

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and kidney pain in the back, and

other diseases of the kidneys, while

other remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 for flatulence of the blood,

stomach, spleen, kidneys, uterus and swelling

of the heart, rheumatism, & all diseases for which

it has been used.

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and bone diseases, and

all diseases of the skin.

THERAPION is sold by the principal

and merchants throughout the world.

In England, in Edin. and in Ed. In order

to obtain the three numbers it is

necessary to send to the British Consul.

THERAPION is sold in

the United States by Dr. Robert Valpau, and without doubt it is a remedy.

THE RIVAL FLEETS IN THE FAR EAST.

BY HORACE WYNDHAM IN ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

It is no exaggeration to say that everybody's attention is being concentrated just now on the fighting value of the Russian and Japanese fleets in the Far East. Ship for ship, there is perhaps not much to choose between the two navies. Mere numbers, however, are not everything in maritime warfare—discipline, training, men, guns, armour-plating, speed and coal-endurance, together with a host of other factors bearing on the ultimate issue of any struggle for sea-supremacy, have to be taken into consideration as well. In all of these the advantage is distinctly on the side of Japan. Thus,

while the displacement of the seven battle-ships belonging to Russia and under the orders of Admiral Alexeieff at Port Arthur is

8,650 tons, that of the six Japanese battle-ships in the same waters is 8,490 tons.

Then the gun-protection of the former is less by at least one-third than that of the latter, while they also steam a knot slower per hour.

Altogether, as far as battle-ships are concerned, Admiral Togo (who commands the Mikado's fleet) has not

much to fear at the hands of Admiral Alexeieff (representing the Czar).

With regard to armament, he can rely upon twenty-four 12-inch guns, whereas his potential enemy has four guns fewer of the same calibre. His 6-inch armament, however, is inferior. In armored and protected cruisers, together with destroyers and torpedo-boats, Japan has the advantage all the way round. Just however, as it is impossible to foretell the ultimate issue of hostilities on dry land, so is it impossible to foretell that of an engagement at sea. Again, one cannot say with certainty the circumstances under

which the two fleets will first meet one another. Admiral Alexeieff, for example, may decide to withdraw into the Gulf of Pechili. On the other hand, he may elect to join issue with Admiral Togo at the earliest moment with the intention of inflicting so much damage

that Russia will be able to dispatch a second squadron which will

make its way out unimpeded.

The principal Russian vessels of each class in the Far East at

the time of writing are the Caesarwitz, Retvisan, and Peresvet (battle-ships); the Grömböri and Rossia (armored cruisers), and

the Bogatyr, Askold, and Varyag (protected cruisers). The first-named vessel was built at La Seyne, as was also one of her cruisers,

while the Retvisan was launched at Philadelphia. The Caesarwitz,

which has only recently arrived at Port Arthur, has a normal speed of eighteen knots, and her guns enable her to throw a total weight of 3516 lb.

The next heaviest broadside is that of the Peresvet, 2622 lb., but her armor-plating is not considered satisfactory. This

drawback also attaches to the majority of Russia's cruisers. An

other circumstance that tends seriously to diminish the efficiency of

the fleet in a combined action is that several of her bigger battle-

ships have their guns arranged in a different fashion. Some of the

cruisers which Admiral Alexeieff is supposed to have at his disposal

are at Vladivostok, where they are likely to be ice-bound before

very long, and others are at Chemulpo, Newchwang, and elsewhere,

instead of being at Port Arthur. As, however, there are no docks

suitable for their accommodation at the last-named place, their ab-

sence is a matter of necessity. Admiral Alexeieff, who is now loom-

ing largely in the public eye, has an excellent reputation both as a

sailor and as a diplomatist. The expansion of Russia across Asia

has been his fond endeavor for years past. A great impetus was

given his ambition by the result of the Boxer rising of 1900. At

one time he commanded at Vladivostok, being subsequently trans-

ferred—first, to the Russian Pacific Squadron, and secondly, to the

Governorship of Manchuria. He may now be regarded as Viceroy

for the Czar in the Far East.

Other commanders with the Russian Pacific Squadron just now

at Port Arthur are Vice-Admiral Stark, Rear-Admiral Prince

Ukhtomski, and Rear-Admiral Baron Shtakelberg. In charge of

the reinforcements on their way out is Admiral Virenius. He takes

with him one battle-ship, two cruisers, and eleven torpedo-boat

destroyers. When these arrive, the numerical value of the two

fleets will be more nearly adjusted than is at present the case. It

must also be remembered that Japan labors under the disadvantage

of having to defend an exceptionally long coastline.

The navy with which, in the event of hostilities taking place,

Japan will engage Russia is to a great extent of British origin.

Thus all her principal armored vessels but two were built in Eng-

land, while the system of training and discipline observed is closely

assimilated to that in force with us. The country's naval organiza-

tion was founded some thirty years ago by Commander Douglas,

R. N.; while within more recent times, Admiral Inglis and Captain

Troubridge, together with a number of other officers belonging to

our Navy, have lent a helping hand in the same direction. Then

quite a large proportion of Japanese officers learned their seaman-

ship on board the Britannia, or have served for more or less ex-

tended periods in English men-of-war. The skilful way in which

they handled their ships during the recent struggle with China is

eloquent testimony to the value of this training. In gunnery and

torpedo work, as well as in signalling, a very high degree of profi-

ciency is general.

In supreme command of the fleet that has already been mobil-

ized is Vice-Admiral Togo, an officer who, it is interesting to note,

was at once time a cadet on board H. M. S. Worcester. Two of

the vessels at his disposal, the Chin Yuen and the Hei-Yen, were

captured by Japan from China during the late war. They are not

particularly valuable assets, however, as one of them is twenty-four

years old and the other sixteen. The coal capacity of the latter is

also very inferior. Practically all Admiral Togo's other ships, how-

ever, are, as has already been pointed out, quite equal to any that

Russia can range against them. The principal among them have

been launched since 1898, and are quite in accordance with the

modern requirements. Of the first-class men-of-war, ten were built

in England, one in France, and one in Germany.

General Pleasant Porter, the last chief of the Greek-Indian nation, is a sufferer from that highly civilized disease known as gout. "If I had stuck to the life of my youth," he says, "I should not be a sufferer from any such trouble. I used to live out of doors, sleep on the ground, and eat plain food. Then I was healthy. Oh, but this gout hurts. It just compels you to swear. A religious friend told me I ought to pray for relief. Maybe so, but it's easier to swear, and seems to be more natural."

From a Chicago theatre comes a story of two small newsboys who were watching with breathless, pop-eyed interest, a production of "Hamlet." The duel had been fought, and before their eyes the queen was poisoned, Laertes killed, the king killed, Hamlet killed. On the final tragedy the curtain started down. The audience was spellbound. In the gallery sounded a clatter and crash as one of the boys bolted for the door. "Come on, Jimmy!" he shouted back to his "pal;" "hustle up! Dey'll be extras out on die."

WIFE-BEATER CONVICTED

Damages Against Achi in Land Deal.

David Watson was tried before Judge Robinson yesterday for assault and battery on his wife. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters prosecuted; and J. I. Kaulukou defended the accused. The following jurors sat on the case: E. R. Bivens, John C. Lane, W. L. Fletcher, H. A. Parmelee, William Dunbar, H. C. Brown, John Coffey, Clarence H. Cooke, J. F. Soper, Sam. M. Kamakau, J. C. Cohen and Willard E. Brown. At 4 p. m. they returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Kaulukou noted exceptions with notice of motion for a new trial. Judge Robinson set 10 o'clock this morning for sentence. At the request of Mr. Peters the court made the bond for appearance \$250.

NEXT CRIMINAL TRIALS.

The following criminal cases will be tried in their order, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning, before Judge Robinson:

Kamots, lewd and lascivious behavior; Kondo, assault with dangerous weapon; Lat Sun, maintaining a lottery scheme.

The following new jurors appeared before Judge Robinson yesterday under a special venire: J. F. Soper, H. A. Parmelee, Joe F. Clyne, Samuel Nowell, Clarence H. Cooke and John Coffey.

DAMAGES AGAINST ACHI.

Enoch Johnson's suit against W. C. Achi, his former partner, went to the jury in Judge De Bolt's court shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They returned inside of fifteen minutes with a verdict for the plaintiff of \$2000 damages with interest added, making \$2500.

Mr. Achi noted exceptions to the verdict, as well as the judge's instructions to the jury, and gave notice of motion for a new trial. The suit was brought on a covenant in a deed from Achi to Johnson, of a lot of land containing 14,545 square feet, in which the grantor gave assurance among other things, that the said piece of land was clear and free of all incumbrances. The date of the deed was December 26, 1900, yet the land was under a mortgage from Achi to C. M. Cooke dated December 18, 1899. This mortgage was duly foreclosed, Achi failing to obtain its release, and the land sold to Charles M. Cooke, Ltd., who forthwith evicted Johnson therefrom.

Mr. Achi, at the opening of the trial on Monday, asked leave to file an additional answer reciting a setoff to the plaintiff's claim, in the shape of an alleged partnership debt due him from Johnson amounting to \$500. Judge De Bolt denied the request. He informed Mr. Achi that certain rules existed which were the growth of one thousand or fifteen hundred years and could not be set aside at the request of any individual. Perhaps some of those rules were wrong, but they should stand unaltered by law.

It came out in the trial that the consideration paid by Mr. Johnson for the land was \$2000 instead of \$2500 as alleged in the complaint.

PETTY CASE TRIED.</

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name or post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,
Director,
12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

PETITION TO
WASHINGTONTo Stop Employment of
Aliens on Public
Works.

Following is the joint petition of the Builders and Traders Exchange and Trades and Labor Council, to be presented to Congress by Delegate Kalanianaole, which is fortified by lengthy exhibits relating to immigration and labor in this Territory:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in the Fifty-eighth Congress Assembled:

We, the undersigned, The Builders and Traders Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council of Honolulu, H. T., respectfully represent to your honorable body as follows:

1st. The Builders and Traders Exchange is composed of contractors, wholesale and retail houses supplying materials, manufacturers and allied interests. They are the employers of upwards of 90 per cent. of the citizen skilled labor of the Territory of Hawaii, not engaged in the production of sugar.

2nd. The Honolulu Trades and Labor Council is the official representative of all organized labor of Honolulu. Its membership includes only citizens or those eligible to become citizens of the United States.

3rd. There are now in the Territory of Hawaii a large number of skilled and unskilled laborers of the Asiatic race.

4th. Owing to the irreconcilable differences in the standards of living, civilization, public duty, spirit and responsibility, these alien Asiatics, if unrestricted, are a menace to American standards of citizenship and living.

5th. The Territory of Hawaii is a tropical country and cannot be judged or legislated for without considering local and special conditions.

6th. The white man will not perform field labor under conditions existing on the sugar-cane plantations in this Territory, so more than he will in Louisiana or Cuba.

7th. In our contentions against employment of aliens on the Federal work of this Territory, we do not take issue with the requirements of Hawaiian planters for field labor performed by Asiatics and believe the subject merits thorough and careful study and investigation by Congress.

8th. We believe the patronage of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be reserved exclusively for the citizenship, or those eligible, that the body politic may have the moral and physical support of those the law has declared desirable.

9th. The recent Territorial Legislature enacted a law confining Territorial patronage to citizens or those eligible.

10th. Without success, save in one instance, attempts have been made to induce Federal officials to limit Federal patronage to citizens or those eligible. Some officials have doubted their authority.

We therefore petition your Honorable Body to enact:

That no person not an American citizen or eligible to become such, shall be employed directly or indirectly as contractor, sub-contractor or workman on any public work done in the Territory of Hawaii by any Federal Department or under direction of any Federal officer.

And to provide suitable penalties for violation.

We believe the enactment petitioned for will encourage a sound community of American citizens and add to their material welfare, sustain them in their moral and social standards and civilized scale of living, correct selfish private sentiment and action, and lend security to the political and material interests of the Government of the United States.

THE BUILDERS AND TRADERS EXCHANGE OF HONOLULU, HAWAII.

By JOHN H. CRAIG, President.
Attest: J. D. AVERY, Secretary.

THE HONOLULU TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

By FRANK C. BETTER, President.

Attest: CARL M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Shot His Wife While Feeding.

Tishema, a Japanese, was brought in from Ales last night by Deputy Sheriff Fernandez, of Ewa, and charged with shooting his wife. Tishema has a reputation at Ales of being a hard working and trusty employee of Honolulu Plantation, and it is said that while playing with a revolver at noon yesterday the weapon was discharged, a bullet entering the body of his wife. The woman was quickly attended by a doctor and will probably recover.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BRITAIN
WILL BE
NEUTRAL

British Commissioner Hoare received the following cable message yesterday from the Foreign Office at London:

The King's proclamation of neutrality in the war between

Russia and Japan, will be signed

tomorrow and issued as soon as

possible.

HEARKEN YE!

To the Voice of Honolulu People.

If you will but listen to your friends and neighbors they will tell you how the pains and aches of a bad back, the annoyances of urinary troubles, the nervousness, the restlessness which come from kidneyills can be relieved and cured. Read what one Honolulu citizen says:

Writing under date of January 10th, 1895, Jungen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 75—well past the ordinary span of life—and I am the parent of eight children. Being as far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorder, eyestrain and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc.

But if you let the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

—

Mrs. van Blumer—"I heard the cook cursing and swearing in the kitchen this morning." Von Blumer—"Well, I'm glad she's beginning to feel at home."—Judge.

—

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S.

NEW YORK LINE

Ship Title E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAR. BREWER & CO., 57. Ruby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others?" Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says:

"Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages."

It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

—

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains.

This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

PEDRO HAD
FORGOTTENCould Not Locate
His Buried
Spoils.

Down in Kakaako, at the rear of Fisher's famed Porto Rican lodging house, there is a deep rectangular hole. The excavation is six feet by four feet in area and eight feet deep. It is not the foundation of a new addition to Fisher's place but is a sort of foundation hole for the monument that the police intend to erect for Pedro Rodriguez, the Porto Rican desperado, who has now attained a reputation as a monumental liar.

When Pedro was recaptured after his recent escape from prison and again lodged behind the bars on the reef he brazenly told Warden Henry that his crimes had netted him the sum of \$2,200 and that he had this sum of money hidden in the ground. "Suppose I escape," he said, "I would go to San Francisco with my money." And it was the supposition, or reality, of the escape of the Porto Rican again that troubled Mr. Henry. He thought it unwise that a prisoner should have so large a sum of money hidden outside the jail. The Porto Rican, should he again escape, might be able to use this money to bribe other members of his race to assist him in getting out of the country. Then Mr. Henry also thought that if Pedro had stolen all this money he should be made to deliver it to the prison authorities and if the owners could prove that it belonged to them the money should be theirs. He made a few remarks of this nature to the Porto Rican but the latter made fun of the Warden. He told him that he would not tell where the money was hidden and became very "easy." Mr. Henry had him locked in a dark cell. In the underground parlor, where for hours he would be unable to see even the faintest streak of daylight, the Porto Rican's nerve softened. Sunday he told Warden Henry that if he were released from the dark cell he would sell where the money was and permit the police to recover it. So Henry released him and sent him into the yard with the other prisoners. He was permitted to enjoy a very bounteous meal and did so with considerable relish.

On Monday night the Porto Rican, handcuffed to a police officer, and accompanied by other representatives of the police department and the prison, was driven away from the Prison. He conducted the officers to the rear of Fisher's place in Kakaako and then pointed to a spot where he said his money was buried underground. Then the police commenced to dig. They were at it all day Tuesday but no golden eagles, rolls of bills, or parcels of diamonds were uncovered. At a depth of eight feet the police called a halt. They considered that it was decidedly unlikely that a lazy Porto Rican, no matter how much treasure he might wish to hide, would dig as deep as that in the ground to secrete his spoils. They told Pedro that he had lied. Pedro whimpered and declared that he must have forgotten where the resting place of his loot was. He was carted back to the prison. He had led the officers a wild goose chase. Possibly after more "discipline" in the prison he will reveal the true hiding place of the money, if there is any.

Manila Excited.

Hawaiians who happened to see a copy of the Manila Times of January 4, will wonder what its leading news article, which follows, is all about. Here is its headlines and introduction.

HAWAII SUGAR GROWERS ARE ARRANGED AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES.

ARGUE THAT ISLANDS CAN PROSPER BY DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTS NOT GROWN IN UNITED STATES. COFFEE OFFERING THE GREATEST FIELD—COMPETITIVE TARIFF FOR SUGAR WOULD RUIN IMMENSE INDUSTRY IN AMERICA IT IS CLAIMED.

And now the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands protest against the further reduction by Congress of the duty on Philippine sugar imports into the United States.

These sugar manipulators cite the address delivered recently by Mr. Truman G. Palmer at the Trans-Mississippi congress at Seattle, as showing conclusively what would follow if the demands of the Philippine Commission and the commercial interests of the islands were acceded to at Washington. The Hawaiian planters would have Congress remain inactive with reference to sugar and enact such legislation as would foster the development of the coffee industry in the archipelago.

Using Abraham Louisaon of Honolulu as their mouthpiece, the planters and manufacturers of sugar set forth the following reasons why the reduction of duty on sugar exports should not be made.

Then follows Mr. Louisaon's argument for coffee culture in the Philippines, that gentleman, a coffee planter, being anxious to so expand the American coffee industry as to compel the tariff protection of the product. And for his pains he is advertised in Manila as the mouthpiece of a hostile Hawaiian sugar industry.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SORE HAMBS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itchy, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap.

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the nose, crusts, scales, and dandruff, and for stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothng red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of bars for anointing, liniments, and chafing, or too tight or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for alleviating weaknesses, and for many digestive and antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of perspiration can induce those who have once used it to resume it. Exclusive for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollients derived from CUTICURA, the greatest curer with the purest of deodorizing ingredients and the most restorative flower odours. Another medicated soap even compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, nail, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soled soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humorous Condition.

Containing CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and softens the hair; and CUTICURA RESOLVING SOAP, to cool and cleanse the blood. Ant. Depot. E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. & Co., Africa. Depot. LEMON LTD., Cape Town.

WAR INVADES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELIBERATIONS

Situation in the Orient Touched Upon at Yesterday's Meeting—Committee Will Discuss Warrants With Governor Carter.

At yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, E. D. Tenney touched on the effect the Japan-Russian war may have on Hawaii commercially.

The suggestion that the war would disturb the commercial and plantation interests was discussed at random by the members.

Mr. Tenney thought the matter should be referred to a committee to keep in touch with it. It was pointed out by some of the members that the present news of victory for the Japanese would create a feeling of unrest among the Japanese plantation laborers, thereby affecting the labor supply.

The question of just how many veterans were in Hawaii was considered, one member stating that from his source of information there were not more than 500 in the islands. Another estimate gave 1300. It was not believed that many of these would be able to return to Japan.

Another important matter discussed was that regarding warrants issued by the government.

Information was given to the Chamber by C. M. Cooke that President George W. Smith of the Merchants Association was desirous of having joint action by the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce on the question of warrants, to be taken up with Governor Carter on his return. The Chamber suggested also that purchases of merchants made by departments on the strength of being paid by appropriations made by the next legislature with items inserted in the deficiency bill, be taken up by the joint committee. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. F. J. Lowrey, J. A. Kennedy and J. F. Morgan.

The meeting yesterday was held by the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, with C. M. Cooke, president; J. G. Spencer, secretary; F. J. Lowrey, H. M. von Holt, J. A. Kennedy, C. A. Hedemann, J. F. Morgan, E. D. Tenney. E. F. Bishop, of Brewer & Co., and H. E. Waite, of Bishop & Co., were elected to membership.

A communication from the Navy League of New York City, enclosing posters and literature on the organization, asked the Chamber to organize a branch in Honolulu. Its object is to aid in the upbuilding of the navy of the United States. The matter was referred to the Committee of Harbor and Marine matters.

A letter from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation acknowledged a letter from the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce regarding the building up of the American merchant marine.

The National Business League thank-

ed the Chamber for its endorsement of the Lodge Bill which will undertake a reform of the United States Consular service.

A letter from R. A. Kearns, sought for appointment as secretary to the Chamber. The matter was referred to the president.

The reports of the Hawaii Promotion Committee was read. This showed that over \$11,000 provided by the Hawaiian Government has been expended, and there was about \$3,000 provided by the Chamber on deposit in

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

**THE BELL-BUOY
IS CAPSIZED**

The bell-buoy was capsized, sometime after midnight yesterday morning by the terrific Kona wind. The buoy is held by its moorings and will not get loose.

From Seattle and Tacoma.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company announces that its steamer Texan will sail from Seattle and Tacoma for Honolulu on or about Feb. 25th.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at 9 a.m.

Can. schr. Eclipse for Anahola.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per strn. Claudine.

Per strn. Nihau from Kauai ports.

Feb. 10. H. P. Faye, E. F. Dinet, E. K. Bull, W. W. Chamberlain, H. W. Holling, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Mrs. Keiki, Lum Sing.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per strn. Nihau from Kauai ports.

Feb. 10. H. P. Faye, E. F. Gay, M. F. Framer, W. H. Soper, Rev. E. B. H. Hannan, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. H. G. Bealding, J. H. Coney, Miss R. Hoving and 33 deck.

**STEAMER MOANA
MADE SHORT CALL**

A red-stack steamer appeared off port yesterday afternoon and hovered off the harbor entrance for a few minutes. The vessel then stood off to sea. Many people who saw her had visions of a transport arriving to take away Japanese military reserves. For a moment others also thought it was the Alameda returning to Honolulu. But the color of the stack soon told these people that the vessel was not the Alameda. No whistle had told of the approach of the steamer for Diamond Head. Charlie was out of business yesterday. The storm had cut him off from telephone communication with the city and he was thus unable to sound the alarm.

The steamer was the Canadian-Australian liner Moana en route to Australia. This is her first trip to the colonies since she struck a rock at Victoria. On account of her delay in repairing the company decided that the vessel should not call here on her outward trip but should make a straight run for Brisbane. The Moana left Victoria with this intention in view. She got into the heavy weather which Honolulu has had a taste of for the past few days and her progress was retarded so that she was two days behind her schedule when she got near the island.

Captain Carey told the pilot who visited the ship off port that during the voyage they had had a breakdown which delayed them for sometime and that they had also encountered very heavy seas. There were but few passengers aboard the vessel and these had been inconvenienced by a rough trip. Captain Carey gave the pilot a small parcel of mail for the steamship agents here. This mail contained a cablegram which Captain Carey wished sent to Victoria to explain the reason of the delay so that no anxiety would be felt if the steamer should be a couple of days late in arriving in Australia.

The Moana then proceeded on her run to the Colonies.

**JAPAN'S NATIONAL
HOLIDAY PASSED**

Yesterday was a great Japanese holiday, being the 254th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire. Japanese here who speak English say the nearest they can come to giving the name of the holiday in our tongue is "Founder's Day." It was the intention early in January to have repeated the New Year's meet of the Japanese Bicycle Association to celebrate the day, unless for the purpose of getting other nationalities to compete it were postponed until Washington's Birthday.

The Advertiser was informed yesterday, however, that the celebration of the national anniversary in a public manner had been declared off, on account of the trouble Japan is having with Russia. A few Sunburst flags were flying in town. The Hawaii Shinpo issued a souvenir number for the day, with large portraits of the Emperor and Empress, beneath the Stars and Stripes and Sunburst flags crossed.

Amid all the noise and the shouting it is well not to forget that poor old Sumner was robbed of \$80,000 by men he trusted.

Playing "Russian war" is a trick the little brown men know all about.

It is about time that Russia called out her elder statesmen.

THE POSITION OF KOREA

BY ANGUS HAMILTON IN LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The position of Korea in regard to the questions in dispute between Russia and Japan is a hopeless one. Unfortunately the Government of the Hermit Kingdom is powerless to prevent either the advance of Russia or the steady spread of Japanese influence. She possesses neither army nor navy which can be put to any practical use, while she is in that position in which a country is placed when unable to raise its voice upon its own behalf. Korea is the helpless, hapless sport of Japanese caprice or Russian lust, and it is almost impossible to contemplate without concern the ultimate fate of the little kingdom.

Korea is quite destitute of any form of constitutional government. Indeed, the qualities of government there may be described as benevolently despotic. The reins of authority are concentrated in the hands of the Emperor, who administers the functions of his office with the assistance of a Council of Ministers. Life in Korea is easy-going; the officials are corrupt; the administration of the laws is lax. Officers of every grade are underpaid, and officials resort to peculation of the Imperial funds or to the acceptance of bribes. There is very little public spirit in the Government, and individualism is not encouraged. The revenue of the country is derived from the proceeds of the maritime customs of Korea, presided over by Mr. MacLeavy Brown, C. M. G., and a staff of foreign assistants; from the sale of concessions, from which the Imperial Privy Purse receives an annual royalty; and from local taxation. Taxes indirect and direct are numerous; the people suffering no little misery in consequence of the many contributions to the Imperial exchequer, which drain their resources. In the main, Korea is an agricultural country, cereals, rice, beans, wheat, and barley forming the principal commodities of its export trade. Imports are confined to agricultural and mining supplies and some cotton goods.

The trade is with Japan in a large degree, with China in a lesser degree, with the world beyond these countries hardly at all. Korea is a land of great natural splendor. The mountain scenery is quite superb, and there are numerous spacious harbors. The rivers inland are unnavigable, except in a very few instances. The people are docile, without enterprise or ambition, preferring a state of idleness and peaceful seclusion to the notoriety which has now fallen upon their borders. The future of the country is uncertain. It contained some promise of development, but if war should break out in the end, it is not at all improbable that this prospect will be ruined through the anarchy and consequent upheaval of commercial interests which will follow in its train.

The army of Korea exists only in the imagination of Korean officialdom. It is a useless institution, but until quite lately not without a certain picturesque note in its attire. Now, however, the adoption of a foreign style of uniform has robbed the Korean soldier of his one claim to serious consideration, to which an Imperial decree, abolishing the top-knot throughout the service, has lent further emphasis. As worn today the uniform comprises a blue cloth tunic with large brass buttons, blue breeches, leather shoes, and canvas gaiters. The regimental number decorates the shoulder-strap. Rifle, bayonet, and waistbelt with two ammunition pouches are worn. A blanket, overcoat, water-bottle, and field-kit, weighing some twenty-eight pounds, are carried on active service. The uniform is fashioned upon the lines of the Japanese infantry model. The uniforms of the Imperial Bodyguard regiments were made at one time in France; since then, however, the military workshops in Japan have been responsible for the entire supply. The strength of the Korean army has been returned by an official of the Korean Legation in this country as fifty thousand men, which, in times of emergency, might be increased to one hundred thousand effective trained men. This is, unfortunately, nonsense, and as a point of fact the armed might of Korea would be routed utterly by a regiment of crossing-sweepers armed with broom-sticks. Doubtless on paper the army of Korea might be given at fifty thousand men, since the greater the strength—on paper—the easier would it be for the Paymaster-in-Chief to the Forces to enrich himself. Apart from this consideration, the strength of the army of Korea might boast perhaps some ten thousand recruits who, attracted like every Korean, by the prospect of receiving something for nothing, would willingly accept the eight Korean cents pay a day, with uniform and rifle included, for the privilege of allowing the Government to consider them as soldiers. The regiments of the Imperial Guard, stationed in Seoul, the capital of the empire, do reveal a slight knowledge of foreign drill. It is, however, very limited, and in its execution singularly defective. Indeed, even in uniform of foreign style the appearance of these men upon parade needs only the commanding genius of the inimitable Mr. Dan Leno to impart to the scene an atmosphere of pantomime at once grotesque and finely humorous. Apart from the men, many of the officers have been trained in Japan, and throughout the service strong indications of Japanese influence may be observed. Moreover, it is difficult, with the reforms which have been introduced into the Korean army, to distinguish Korean from Japanese soldiers, the complexion, height, and general appearance of both being so similar. If anything, the Korean is the better looking as a man—the Japanese the more soldiery; but with that comparison there ceases to be any difference, the one being the half-brother of his comrade from across the sea.

The armament of Korea comprises an ill-assorted collection of weapons which ranges from the bows and arrows and the long, two-man, muzzle-loading length of iron piping of ancient days, to the modern Mauser with magazine attachment. There are many varieties of recent rifles in the Korean service, a complete list including examples of the Martini, Gras, Mauser, Berdan, and Murata rifles. There are also many smooth-bore, muzzle-loading muskets, which discharge a veritable arsenal of round solid-iron pellets. The navy is confined to a single steamer, formerly a coal-lighter.

Herbert Spencer was intolerant of dishonesty. While visiting Montreal he was urgently invited to see a costly mansion that was being built for an unscrupulous millionaire. He indignantly refused. "It is largely," he said, "the admiring the ostentation of such men that makes them possible. Baron Grant, the fraudulent speculator, sent me an invitation for the inaugural of Leicester Square, his gift to London. Before a party of friends I tore the card in pieces. Such men as Grant try to compensate for robbing Peter by giving Paul what they do not owe him."

It was before bicycles became so popular as they are now that a Yankee farmer was importuned by a dealer to buy one for seventy-five dollars. "I'd rather spend the money on a cow," was the farmer's answer. "But what an idiot you would look riding about the town on the back of a cow." "Perhaps so," replied the farmer, "but not half such an idiot as I'd look trying to milk a bicycle."

**NEW YEAR
OF CHINESE**

**How It Will Be
Celebrated
Here.**

At midnight on Sunday matches will set off at least twenty thousand dollars worth of firecrackers, every Chinaman will have killed his chicken, and as the first explosion of the squibs splits the air thousands of Chinese, wealthy merchants and beggars, will raise their arms and thoughts to their idols and pray for luck. This will start the Chinese New Year. Not a single Chinaman, whether he occupies the proud position of the wealthiest citizen or serving a term for vagrancy at the Oahu Prison, will neglect the day of days. If he should fail to do this he would be a black sheep of his race. No matter if a Chinese has neglected for a whole year to think of the idols he will not forget at Sunday night. He will burn his taper before the altar if he can find one, and send up his most fervent prayers. Perhaps he is a Christian; even then he will not forget the holiday duties.

Today in nearly every Chinese store there are stacks of firecrackers on sale. There are also sweetmeats and flowers. There are posters depicting the ideals of the Chinese. All these things will be sold. On Saturday the Chinaman will have paid or arranged for the payment of all the debts he has contracted during the year. And should circumstances prevent such payment then he will be in keen sorrow, and according to his beliefs, a nemesis will dog his every act throughout the succeeding twelve months.

THOUSANDS GO UP IN SMOKE.
People who have resided in Honolulu for years have but little idea of the amount of money the Chinese spend in the celebration of their new year. If the average person were told that thousands of dollars would be spent here for firecrackers on Chinese New Year they would smile and ask whether the smoke came from Hongkong or Macao. But it is a fact. In spite of the rather slow business year of the Chinese they are spending their money freely for firecrackers. One Chinese firm has imported over \$50,000 worth this year. All of the importers have brought in a total amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars worth. And a Chinaman does not celebrate his "Fourth of July" by sending his dutiful son and daughter out to buy two five-cent packages of small crackers and a stick of punk. No indeed! He goes out himself to do the buying. It is not sport; it is his religion. It is a wealthy merchant he buys cases of firecrackers at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a box. The boxes for which they pay this sum of money contain single bunches of firecrackers which are huge affairs. A \$50 bunch of firecrackers contains 200 firecrackers, all on one string and to be set off by one lighted match. The boy hangs one end of this huge string at the end of a pole, shoves it out through a second or third story window and then permits the other end to dangle on the pavement outside. All along the principal Chinese business streets there will be dozens of these rapid-fire guns in operation. If one should stand for half an hour at the corner of Hotel and Maunaakea streets at midnight on Sunday he would hear tens of thousands of firecrackers exploding. The noise would be terrific. But it has happened here, in this wise for year after year. About four years ago a Chinese business firm set out a firecracker string on New Year's that had cost \$100. It was composed of one hundred thousand small firecrackers and the noise of the explosion continued for forty-five minutes.

That is the way the merchant spends his money for firecrackers. The poor Chinaman, perhaps a laborer in a rice field or a waiter in a restaurant, spends on a similar sum in comparison to his earning capacity. This class of man will probably spend three dollars for his noise. Perhaps he is a member of one of the numerous Chinese clubs or societies and in this case his money will go into the coffers of the club and a big celebration will be given by the organization.

Walters, in the Alexander Young Hotel, clubbed together some time ago and imported one string of firecrackers at an expense of about \$50. This monstrosity will be their welcome to the new year.

CHARITY OF THE CHINESE.
In Honolulu there are a couple of hundred very poor Chinese. They are old and infirm and depend for food and clothing upon members of their own race. If a Chinaman is young and able bodied there is never any excuse for poverty. But if he is old and infirm this is excuse. Perhaps in his young days he squandered his earnings on gambling, drink and opium. If this is the case and those dissipations have broken down his physical system by the time he has become an old man he is not looked upon with disgust by his fellow countrymen. They pity him and have sorrow for his awkward position. Then some one of the clubs will take care of him. They will permit him to live in their clubhouse, and see to it that all of his wants are supplied. But there are many Chinese, poor and ill, who cannot be housed in the club houses. There are the club houses of Oahu, within six months from the date of their birth, each year, one of the hardest problems of the charitable. They usually send to each person a bag or two of rice, a shirt, a pair of breeches, perhaps a small gift of money.

QUON ON KWOK KWAI FETT.

Perhaps the most popular of the new year centers about the club houses. There are many of these, some having

Thin Blood

This blood always makes trouble. Your circulation is very poor, you have cold hands and feet. Your nerves are weak, you are despondent and disengaged. Your stomach is bad, you have indigestion and sick headache. Your muscles are weak and you can hardly drag about the house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer of Hobart, Tasmania, sends her photograph and says:

"My blood was so thin and my circulation was so poor that my fingers were cold and blue all the time. I lost all energy and was almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon purified my blood and now I am well and healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine in the world for the blood."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla your bowels must be in good condition. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Presented by Dr. J. S. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

ing many wealthy members and some many poor members. Among the wealthier class of clubs is the Quon On Kwock. This is located on Smith street and it has recently erected a magnificent new building at a cost of about \$8,000. The members of the Quon On Kwock are sworn to secrecy. Their organization is a very powerful one in arranging disputes between members and in controlling the affairs of a large section of Chinatown. This club will open its new building on Smith street on Saturday. In honor of the opening the society is said to have purchased one thousand dollars worth of firecrackers which are to be set off on Saturday evening.

FESTIVITIES TO LAST A WEEK.

The celebrations of the New Year are to last a week. On Monday morning Willie Crawford will turn the dragon loose. From his office on Beretania street the master will travel forth and visit all of the Chinese stores in the city. At every store it will probably be given a noisy greeting by the explosion of many firecrackers and contributions in gold and silver.

**CHINESE WANT
THE JAPS TO WIN**

Between showers in the Oriental section of Honolulu yesterday morning large numbers of Japanese congregated around the bulletin boards put up by the Japanese papers. They contained the news received by the English dailies regarding war movements in the Orient. The English newspapers were eagerly bought up by every Japanese who could read them and, at an early hour yesterday morning the entire day's edition of the Advertiser had been sold.

Throughout the city the Chinese are siding with the Japs. Every Chinaman hopes that the Japs will defeat the Russians for in this way they think that the disruption of the Chinese empire can be prevented.

In a crowded store yesterday morning in Chinatown a white man laughingly remarked that the Japs would be defeated. "I think you wrong," said a Chinaman. "Japan have big warships, many men. Russia be defeated. Japan always more brave than a Russian."

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED:
Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the Territory of Hawaii for adjudication of water rights of the Valley of Kanaha, in which a controversy has arisen between the said Territory and the Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, therefore the hearing of said case is set for the 4th day of March, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m. and all parties interested in the water rights of said Valley of Kanaha are ordered to appear before me at the premises of the Lahainaluna Seminary, Lahaina, Maui, at the aforesaid time, failing which the case will be adjudicated ex parte by default.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Maui.
2561—Feb. 5, 1894.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
TO CREDITORS.**

The undersigned, duly appointed administrator with the consent of the estate of Keawe Kauhaia late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased, testate, by the Hon. J. W. Keay, Justice of the Peace of Maui, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present same to Hiram Smith at the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, within six months from the date of this notice, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of same with the said Hiram Smith.

Dated Honolulu Feb. 6, 1894.
MALIA KAILUA
Administrator with the Will Annexed
Keawe Kauhaia
2561-4-7.